

ORIGINAL

CLERK US DISTRICT COURT
NORTHERN DIST. OF TX
FILED

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF TEXAS
DALLAS DIVISION

2019 DEC -9 PM 2:03

DEPUTY CLERK 0

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

v.

Case No.

CARL EUGENE HALL (01)
DAVID LEON BLOXOM (02)
RONALD ALAN HAMM (03)
ROBERT EDWIN JAMES (04)
MARK SEVIER (05)

3 - 19CR - 639 - X

INFORMATION

The United States Attorney charges:

At all times material to this Information:

Introduction

1. Starting in or about April 2016, and continuing through in or about August 2017, defendants **Carl Eugene Hall, David Leon Bloxom, Ronald Alan Hamm, Robert Edwin James, and Mark Sevier** knowingly and willfully engaged in a pattern or practice to conceal and disguise the employment of illegal aliens at Speed Fab-Crete Corporation ("Speed Fab-Crete") by placing them on the payroll of Take Charge Staffing and subsequently lying to United States Immigration and Customs Enforcement ("ICE"), Homeland Security Investigations ("HSI"), that each of the illegal aliens had been terminated from employment at Speed Fab-Crete.

2. Speed Fab-Crete was a general contractor specializing in pre-fabricated concrete manufacturing with a principal place of business in Kennedale, Texas. Speed Fab-Crete provided contracting and construction services through the Dallas-Fort Worth

area and elsewhere.

3. Defendants **Carl Eugene Hall, David Leon Bloxom, and Ronald Alan Hamm** were owners and principals of Speed-Fab Crete. Defendant **Robert Edwin James** was the Chief Financial Officer of Speed Fab-Crete.

4. Take Charge Staffing was a staffing company based in Fort Worth, Texas, that supplied individuals to work at locations throughout the Dallas-Fort Worth area.

5. Defendant **Mark Sevier** was the owner of Take Charge Staffing.

Form I-9s and Immigration Inspections

6. Section 274A of the Immigration and Nationality Act, as amended by the Immigration Reform and Control Act of 1986, requires employers to hire only United States citizens and aliens who are authorized to work in the United States. Employers must verify employment eligibility of any person hired after November 6, 1986, using the Form I-9.

7. Form 1-9, Employment Eligibility Verification Form (I-9), is an immigration document that employers are required by law to complete for each employee in order to document that an employee is authorized to work in the United States.

8. Section 1 of the Form I-9 is to be completed and signed by the employee at the time the employee is hired. Section 1 requires personal identifying information for the employee and an attestation, under penalty of perjury, by the employee that he/she is a citizen or national of the United States, a lawful permanent resident, or an alien authorized to work. If Section 1 is prepared by a person other than the employee or is

translated to the employee, the form requires the signature and attestation, under penalty of perjury, of the person who assisted in the completion of the form.

9. Section 2 of the Form I-9, "Employer Review and Verification," requires the employer to examine evidence of identity and employment eligibility within three days of employment and to list the documents provided by the employee and to list the documents provided by the employee for employment verification. Section 2 contains a certification section for the employer to attest, under penalty of perjury, that the employer has examined the documents presented, that the documents appear to be genuine, and that to the best of the employer's knowledge, the employee is eligible to work in the United States.

I-9 Inspection of Speed-Fab Crete Corporation

10. On or about October 15, 2015, HSI commenced a Form I-9 inspection of Speed Fab-Crete. Among other things, HSI obtained employment records, including Forms I-9, from Speed Fab-Crete concerning its work force.

11. In or about December 2016, as a result of the Form I-9 inspection, HSI determined that approximately 43 individuals who were employees of Speed Fab-Crete were not authorized to work in the United States because they were in the United States illegally.

12. In or about April 2016, Speed Fab-Crete entered into a Settlement Agreement with ICE. In the Settlement Agreement, Speed Fab-Crete agreed to provide ICE with a memorandum, no later than October 15, 2016, detailing the employment status of the 41 individuals. In the Settlement Agreement, ICE agreed that Speed Fab-

Crete would have a six-month period before ICE would conduct any subsequent Form I-9 inspection. Speed Fab-Crete further acknowledged that any subsequent violations may subject the company to enhanced penalties as it would be treated as an employer with previous violations.

13. Between April 2016 and October 2016, two of the 41 individuals received immigration benefits with legal employment authorization.

14. On or about October 11, 2016, Speed Fab-Crete caused a letter to be sent to the government that stated: “[Speed Fab-Crete] confirms that the 39 remaining unauthorized workers have been released and are no longer working at Speed Fab-Crete Corporation.”

----- NOTHING FURTHER ON THIS PAGE -----

Count One

Conspiracy to Unlawfully Harbor Illegal Aliens
(Violation of 18 U.S.C. § 371 (8 U.S.C. § 1324(a)(1)(A)(iii))

15. The grand jury realleges and incorporates by reference the allegations contained in paragraphs 1 through 14 of this Information, as if fully set forth herein.

16. Starting in or about April 2016 and continuing through in or about August 2017, in the Northern District of Texas and elsewhere, defendants **Carl Eugene Hall and Mark Sevier** did knowingly, intentionally, and unlawfully combine, conspire, consider, and agree with other persons, including David Leon Bloxom, Ronald Alan Hamm, Robert Erwin James, and others, to conceal and disguise the employment of illegal aliens at Speed Fab-Crete Corporation by placing them on the payroll of Take Charge Staffing, in violation of 8 U.S.C. § 1324(a)(1)(A)(iii).

Object of the Conspiracy

17. The object of the conspiracy was that defendants **Carl Eugene Hall and Mark Sevier**, along with others, unlawfully enriched themselves by shielding from detection 23 illegal aliens by shifting them from employees of Speed Fab-Crete to employees of Take Charge Staffing so that the 23 illegal aliens could continue their employment at Speed Fab-Crete and to avoid further scrutiny from the United States Department of Homeland Security, Immigration and Customs Enforcement.

Manner and Means of the Conspiracy

18. It was part of the conspiracy that defendants **Carl Eugene Hall and Mark Sevier**, together with others known and unknown to the Grand Jury, would and did:

- a. agree to take 23 illegal aliens to be employed by Take Charge

Staffing and then have the same 23 continue working at Speed Fab as they had done prior to the I-9 inspection.

- b. submit or cause to be submitted a written statement to the government, after transferring the 23 illegal aliens to Take Charge Staffing, that all 39 illegal aliens did not work at Speed Fab as of September 23, 2016.
- c. employ and pay the 23 illegal aliens through Take Charge Staffing until they were discharged on or about August 2, 2017.

Overt Acts

19. During the period of time that the illegal employees were on Take Charge Staffing's payroll, but working at Speed Fab-Crete, Mark Sevier would send invoices to Speed Fab-Crete for the payroll expenses for the unauthorized employees, and Carl Eugene Hall would authorize payment of those invoices. As a particular example, on or about June 23, 2017, Mark Sevier, on behalf of Take Charge Staffing, submitted Vendor Invoice No. 2261 for \$18,956.70 for payroll expenses for approximately 16 illegal employees. On or about June 26, 2017, Carl Eugene Hall authorized payment on purchase order 113644 to cover the payroll expenses of the approximately 16 illegal employees who were working at Speed Fab-Crete.

All in violation of 18 U.S.C. § 371 (8 U.S.C. § 1324(a)(1)(A)(iii)).

Count Two
 Unlawful Employment of Aliens
 (Violation of 8 U.S.C. § 1324a(a)(1)(A) and (f)(1))

20. The grand jury realleges and incorporates by reference the allegations contained in paragraphs 1 through 14 of this Information, as if fully set forth herein.

21. On or about the dates listed below, in the Northern District of Texas and elsewhere, the defendants, **David Leon Bloxom**, **Ronald Alan Hamm**, and **Robert Edwin James**, engaged in a pattern or practice of hiring for employment in the United States certain aliens, as identified by initials and known to the U.S. Attorney, knowing that said aliens were unauthorized aliens (as defined in 8 U.S.C. § 1324a(h)(3)), with respect to such employment.

Dates of Employment	Alien
09/23/2016-01/21/2017	J.C. (01)
09/23/2016-06/08/2017	U.C. (02)
09/23/2016-08/02/2017	A.C. (03)
09/23/2016-08/02/2017	V.D. (04)
09/23/2016-08/02/2017	E.D.L.C. (05)
09/23/2016-08/02/2017	S.D.R. (06)
09/23/2016-08/02/2017	R.J. (07)
09/23/2016-08/02/2017	G.L. (08)
09/23/2016-11/04/2016	J.L. (09)
09/23/2016-08/02/2017	J.M. (10)
09/23/2016-08/02/2017	R.M. (11)
09/23/2016-08/02/2017	I.M. (12)
09/23/2016-08/02/2017	H.M. (13)
09/23/2016-08/02/2017	P.M. (14)
09/23/2016-03/17/2017	F.N. (15)
09/23/2016-08/02/2017	J.N. (16)

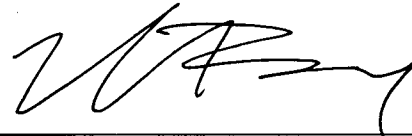
Dates of Employment	Alien
09/23/2016-08/02/2017	L.N. (17)
09/23/2016-10/07/2016	J.O. (18)
09/23/2016-08/02/2017	E.O.G. (19)
09/23/2016-08/02/2017	A.P. (20)
09/23/2016-02/21/2017	J.R. (21)
09/23/2016-08/02/2017	S.S. (22)
09/23/2016-08/02/2017	R.T. (23)

All in violation of 8 U.S.C. §§ 1324a(a)(1)(A) and 1324a(f)(1).

ERIN NEALY COX
UNITED STATES ATTORNEY



CATHY RICHARDSON
Special Assistant United States Attorney
Texas Bar No. 24076647
1100 Commerce Street, Third Floor
Dallas, Texas 75242
Telephone: 214.659.8600
Facsimile: 214.659.8800
Email: cathy.richardson@usdoj.gov



J. NICHOLAS BUNCH
Assistant United States Attorney
Texas Bar No. 24050352
1100 Commerce Street, Third Floor
Dallas, Texas 75242
Telephone: 214.659.8600
Facsimile: 214.659.8800
Email: nick.bunch@usdoj.gov